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unequivocally in favor of the cause. This is a strong evidence of the change in sentiment which has already taken place. Then, too, the Christian Church, with which the peace movement originated three-quarters of a century ago, tho very slimly represented in the Congress, is doing in many places admirable work for the cause. One need only instance the meeting, held in Washington last winter, of representatives from the leading denominations, or the number of sermons preached on peace Sunday or the increasingly frequent denunciation of war and advocacy of peace in leading religious journals.

The movement has also become a fixed factor in parliamentary discussions and resolutions. The Interparliamentary Conference to which attention is called in another article represents this phase of the movement. A number of eminent members of parliament have been members of the Universal Peace Congress since its inception, and the number of bills and resolutions introduced into various parliaments within a few years, directly to promote peace, would, if they could be gathered together, surprise those who think that the peace movement is an absurd and hopeless thing.

The two Congresses held at Berne this year, were, on the whole, among the best that have ever been held, and the friends of peace and concord have abundant reason to believe that their efforts are bearing fruit as fast as could be expected in public sentiment and in public policies.

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Interparliamentary Peace Conference, a more detailed account of whose deliberations we shall give in our next issue, was held immediately after the Peace Congress at Berne. It opened on the 29th of August and continued for three days. There were present one hundred and fourteen members from thirteen different European parliaments. Any member of any parliament may become a member by giving in his adherence to the organization. The Association is purely voluntary, the delegates not being sent by their governments. The Constitution of the Conference is such as to permit ex-members of parliaments, who have previously been members of the Association, to continue such. The organization was started at Paris three years ago, at the same time as the Universal Peace Congress, and with similar aims in view. At the first meeting, at the time of the Paris Exposition, there were present but forty persons from the Parliaments of England and France only. The organization has grown rapidly in size and importance and has extended its influence nearly all over Europe. There were present this year at Berne, twelve members of Parliament from Germany, three from

Austria, two from Denmark, one from Spain, twenty-eight from France, eleven from Great Britain, seven from Italy, three from Norway, five from the Netherlands, one from Portugal, eight from Roumania, one from Honduras and San Salvador, and thirty-two from Switzerland, making one hundred and fourteen in all. Most of these were members of the Lower Houses of Parliament though five Senators were present. Of presiding officers, there were Dr. Baumbach, Vice-President of the German Reichstag, Dr. Horst, President of the Norwegian Odelsting, Mr. Ullmann, President of the Norwegian Storthing, and the President of the States-General of Holland.

On the whole, it was a very able body of men. Some of the debates were of a high character, and the deliberations were carried on in excellent parliamentary order, with Dr. Gobat, of the Swiss National Council, presiding. Difference of language aside, with little exception there was nothing in the Conference to indicate difference of nationality. The members were earnest, sensible men, thoroughly interested in the advocacy of peace and trying to avoid everything that could arouse unpleasant feelings. The one or two little "scenes" that occurred were between citizens of the same country, and these were deplored by all before they had gotten cold.

This Interparliamentary Conference is destined to exercise a powerful controlling influence in European politics ere long. Its purpose is to create a peace party in every legislative body in Europe and the world, and in this way to resist all war policies and finally to control legislation in the interests of peace. It discusses questions more of a legislative and judicial character than the Peace Congress and seeks to carry the public sentiment created by the latter up into contact with the governing authorities of the nations.

We are sorry that our own Congressmen have had so little to do with this movement, though we believe that twice the Conference has had representatives from the United States. There were none present this year, and this fact was spoken of with regret by many European delegates. The distance and difference of interest may count for something in the way of excuse, but while our country is seeking so earnestly to get other nations to form permanent arbitration treaties with us, there ought at least to be a few Senators and Representatives willing to go to Europe to aid in this most important and promising movement.

DISGRACEFUL AND INFAMOUS.

As duelling is gradually being condemned for the adjustment of differences between private persons so war may be condemned as a practice, fitted only for savage nations, and wholly disgraceful and infamous when waged by nations pretending to civilization and professing the religion of the Prince of Peace.—*St. Louis Advocate.*